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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/667,091	09/21/2000	Ping Liang	XDM 00-02	6380

7590 06/23/2003
KLEIN, O'NEILL & SINGH
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SUITE 510
IRVINE, CA 92614

EXAMINER

VU, TRISHA U

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2189

DATE MAILED: 06/23/2003

9

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/667,091

Applicant(s)

LIANG, PING

Examiner

Trisha U. Vu

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the *corrected* with the *correspondence* address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 May 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 September 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-34 are presented for examination.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 20 is objected to because of the following informalities: “The device of claim 8” (line 1) should be changed to “The device of claim 18” for consistency. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 7-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention:

Claim 7 stated: “the expansion module further includes a USB interface and a conversion circuit coupled between the USB interface and the second USB connector”. The second USB connector resides on a housing which is separated from the expansion module, and the USB interface and the conversion circuit reside on the expansion module. Therefore, it is not clear how the conversion circuit is coupled **between** the USB interface and the **second USB connector**. Could it be the **first USB connector** instead?

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Claim 12 stated: “the device of claim 1, further comprising a USB controller and a conversion circuit within the housing, the conversion circuit coupled between the USB controller and the **first USB connector**”. Similarly, could it be the **second USB connector**?

Claims 8-11, 13-16 are objected for the same reasons above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 4-6, 18, 25-26, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hannah (5,784,581).

As to claim 1, Hannah teaches a mobile device that can operate both as a host or a device (Figs. 4 and 5) comprising: a processor (controller 44) that can function as a USB controller configured to operate as a USB host or a USB device (col. 5, lines 31-52); a housing having an expansion module bay (hub 42) (Fig. 4); an expansion module (camera 54) having a first USB connector (port 58) (Fig. 5); and a second USB connector (hub 42) positioned inside the bay to mate with the first USB connector when the expansion module is inserted in the bay (Fig. 4 and col. 5, lines 31-52).

As to claim 4, Hannah further teaches a USB controller (controller 44) inside the housing of the mobile device (Fig. 4).

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As to claim 5, Hannah further teaches the USB controller is configured to function as a USB host (col. 5, lines 31-52).

As to claim 6, Hannah further teaches the USB controller is configured to function as a USB device (col. 5, lines 31-52).

As to claim 18, Hannah teaches a mobile device that can operate both as a host or a device (Figs. 4 and 5) comprising: a housing having an expansion module bay (hub 42) (Fig. 4); a processor (controller 44) that can function as a USB controller configured to operate as a USB host or a USB device within the housing (col. 5, lines 31-52); and a USB connector (hub 42) coupled to the USB controller; the USB connector positioned within the expansion bay module in an expansion module-receiving position (Fig. 4 and col. 5, lines 31-52).

As to claim 25, Hannah further teaches the USB controller is a USB host (col. 5, lines 31-52).

As to claim 26, Hannah further teaches the USB controller is a USB device (col. 5, lines 31-52).

As to claim 28, Hannah teaches an expansion module (device 34) (Fig. 4) for a mobile device that can operate both as a USB host or a USB device (col. 5, lines 31-52) comprising: a USB interface (hub 42) coupled to a processor (controller 44) that can function as a USB controller configured to operate as a USB host or a USB device (col. 5, lines 31-52); and a USB connector for the USB interface (hub 42) (Fig. 4).

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2-3, 19, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hannah (5,784,581) as applied to claims 1, 18, and 28 above and further in view of Ito (6,203,344).

As to claims 2-3, Hannah does not explicitly teach the first and second connectors have a form factor smaller than a standard USB form factor. Ito teaches making the connectors smaller in size (col. 2, lines 36-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the connectors to have a smaller form factor as taught by Ito in the system of Hannah since today's portable digital audio equipment is getting smaller in size (col. 2, lines 36-40).

As to claims 19 and 29, Hannah does not explicitly teach the USB connector has a non-standard USB form factor. Ito teaches connectors with non-standard form factor (smaller in size) (col. 2, lines 36-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the connectors to have a smaller form factor as taught by Ito in the system of Hannah since today's portable digital audio equipment is getting smaller in size (col. 2, lines 36-40).

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6. Claims 7-17, 20-24, and 30-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hannah (5,784,581) as applied to claims 1, 18, and 28 above and further in view of Kikinis (5,841,424).

As to claim 7, Hannah does not explicitly teach the expansion module further includes a conversion circuit coupled between the USB interface and the second USB connector. Kikinis teaches a conversion circuit (USB adapter Fig. 6) coupled between peripheral USB devices (col. 5, lines 52-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a conversion circuit as taught by Kikinis in the system of Hannah to provide power conversion required by the specific connected serial peripheral device (coll. 2, lines 13-18).

As to claim 20, Hannah does not explicitly teach a conversion circuit within the housing and coupled between the USB controller and the USB connector. Kikinis teaches a conversion circuit (USB adapter Fig. 6) coupled between peripheral USB devices (col. 5, lines 52-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a conversion circuit as taught by Kikinis in the system of Hannah to provide power conversion required by the specific connected serial peripheral device (coll. 2, lines 13-18).

As to claim 30, Hannah does not explicitly disclose a conversion circuit coupled between the USB interface and the USB connector. Kikinis teaches a conversion circuit (USB adapter Fig. 6) coupled between peripheral USB devices (col. 5, lines 52-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a conversion circuit as taught by Kikinis in the system of Hannah to

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provide power conversion required by the specific connected serial peripheral device (coll. 2, lines 13-18).

As to claims 8, 9, 31, 32, Kikinis further discloses the conversion circuit reduces/boosts the voltage of a signal on the second USB connector to a corresponding interface voltage and provides the reduced/boosted voltage to the interface if the voltage on the second USB connector is higher/less than the corresponding interface voltage (note col. 6, lines 1-8 wherein the charging adapter converts the one voltage to the other).

As to claims 10, 11, 33, 34, Kikinis further discloses the conversion circuit reduces/boosts the voltage of an interface signal to a voltage expected at the second connector and provides the reduced/boosted voltage to the second connector if the interface voltage is greater/less than expected (note col. 6, lines 1-8 wherein the charging adapter converts the one voltage to the other).

As to claim 12, Hannah further teaches a USB controller (controller 44) in the device (col. 5, lines 31-52). However, Hannah does not explicitly disclose a conversion circuit coupled between the USB controller and the first USB connector. Kikinis teaches a conversion circuit (USB adapter Fig. 6) coupled between peripheral USB devices (col. 5, lines 52-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a conversion circuit as taught by Kikinis in the system of Hannah to provide power conversion required by the specific connected serial peripheral device (coll. 2, lines 13-18).

As to claims 13, 14, 21, 22, Kikinis further teaches the conversion circuit reduces/boosts the voltage of a signal on the first USB connector to a corresponding

controller voltage and provides the reduced/boosted voltage to the controller if the voltage on the first USB connector is higher/less than the corresponding controller voltage (note col. 6, lines 1-8 wherein the charging adapter converts the one voltage to the other).

As to claims 15, 16, 23, 24, Kikinis further teaches the conversion circuit reduces/boosts the voltage of a controller signal to a voltage expected at the first connector and provides the reduced/boosted voltage to the first connector if the controller voltage is higher/less than the corresponding voltage expected at the first connector (note col. 6, lines 1-8 wherein the charging adapter converts the one voltage to the other).

As to claim 17, Hannah does not explicitly teach an adapter having a third connector that is connected to a fourth connector, the third connector being a USB connector having a standard USB form factor, the fourth connector configured to mate with one of the first and second connectors. Kikinis discloses an adapter (adapter 35, 43, 45) (note col. 4, lines 30-39) having a third connector () that is connected to a fourth () connector, the third connector being a USB connector having a standard USB form factor, the fourth connector configured to mate with one of the first and second connectors (note Fig. 6 and col. 5, lines 52-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include an adapter as taught by Kikinis in the system of Hannah to include an adapter as taught by Kikinis in the system of Hannah to provide power conversion required by the specific connected serial peripheral device (coll. 2, lines 13-18).

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7. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis et al (6,523,079) in view of Hannah (5,784,581).

As to claim 27, Kikinis et al. teaches a personal digital assistant comprising: a housing having an expansion module bay (Fig. 1B); a processor functioned as a controller (local CPU) (abstract); and a connector (connectors 14 or 20) for the controller; the connector being positioned within the expansion module bay, the connector being positioned to receive a mating connector of an expansion module (col. 7, lines 3-12). However, Kikinis does not explicitly disclose the connection employs USB protocol and the processor is configured to operate as a USB host or a USB device. Hannah teaches a connection utilizing USB protocol and a processor (controller 44) configured to operate as a USB host or a USB device (col. 5, lines 31-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement USB protocol as taught by Hannah in the system of Kikinis et al. because it is low cost, ideal for portable systems, hot swapping/plug and play. Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the processor configured to operate as a USB host or a USB device to permit communication between USB slave devices when the bus master is not present (col. 1, lines 54-58).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments of claims 1, 18, 27, and 28 (pages 8-11 of the Remarks) with respect to the newly added limitation "a processor that can function as a USB controller

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configured to operate as a USB host or a USB device" have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

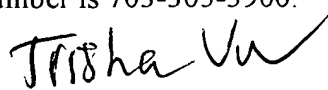
Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 2, 3, 19, and 29 under 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art reference.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Trisha U. Vu whose telephone number is 703-305-5959. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur and alternate Fri from 7:00am to 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Rinehart can be reached on 703-305-4815. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.



Trisha U. Vu

Examiner

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uv

June 17, 2003



Glenn A. Alve
Primary Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100